SKETCHES OF LECTURES.

before the Young Men's Christian Association, in their rooms in Stuyvesant Institute, to a very numerous audience, who manifested their approval by close attention to the speaker. The following is the lecture in full:

ence, who manifested their approval by close attention to the speaker. The following is the lecture in full:

In the progress of human science almost every considerable advance upon the attainments of a previous age has presented itself, with relation to the science of revealed religion, in two successive phases. In the first phase we see the new discovery in its early state, crude and missiapen, taken up by skeptics and urged as an argument against revelation. At once the "drum ecclestatic beats to arms; theologians, sharpest for hereay, great in zeal, possibly less in knowledge, hasten to defond a telizion which seems to the eye of little faith to be in jeopardy; arguments scientific are assailed by objections theological; the discoveries of the microscope are rebutted by strong points in exegesis; mathematical demonstrations are contracted with metaphysical syllogisms; and the law of the Lord, which is perfect, and His testimony, which is sure, are laboriously compelled to contradict the revelation of His glory in the heavens, and the work of His heads in the franament.

By-and-by the gradual progress, both of scientific and of the logical research, shows us the whole matter in a new light. The crudities of the new discovery have been cut away; conjecture has given place to evidence, and hypothesis to demonstration. Wise suspicion and smart rioleule have had their day, and now at last the teachable mind scos the artillery of infidelity turned against its triends. Christianity, instead of being centounded, in spite both of its assailants and its defenders, is condituded and illustrated: and the alarm which cried out against the boldness of scientific or historical research is seen to be like that of the night-wanderer, scared at the phantom with outstretched arms, which turns out, on a nearer view, to be nought but the guide-post which directs his way and assures him of safety.

To this rule, illustrated in the history of so many seiters.

documen!—Lave received so much less than their due at-tention from the popular Christian mind. I am confident, gentlemen, that I need make no apology for making use of the opportunity with which you have favored me to present, in a plain way, a view of the contributions which Betined science has received from the rains of Nancech. I only be your includence if sometimes I seem to use too nuch of the latitude of a traveler, or, at others, too much of the dalacs of a consider.

(the duffness of a compiler.

The American traveler toward the river Tigris finds him-

much of the latitude of a traveler, or, at others, too much of the duliness of a compiler.

The American traveler toward the river Tigris finds himself continually following up the stream of empire toward its renree. If he have the fortune to land at Glasgow, he finds himself at the extreme north-western limit of the Roman demander, where the tide of conquest first began to oble from the foot of the Grampian Hills, statil it was once more confined within its ancient limits. He passes the expirals of one after another of her colonies, each more ancient and less bacharous than the last, and rests finally in the "very sent and center of her dominion." Thence eastward, passing the menuments of cities and nations stretching further and further back toward the original dispersion of the race—beyond the rivers of Eden and the region of Arand—he reaches the place where the same flood-tide broke at last against the savage mountains of Kurdistan, and rolled back over the plains of Mesopotania in waves of blood.

The ancient fortified city of Diarbekr, on the upper Tigris, is the scene of some of the most splendid descriptions in Gilseon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." The eastern armies, when invading Syria or Palestine, were accustomed to march first to the north, above Mesopotamia, so as to avoid the desert, and then to come down toward Syria. It is for this reason that they are termed in Scriptine, "the armies of the North," although Nineveh was, in fact, not much north of Palestine. It is from this point that the traveler begins his approach to Assyria Proper. At the foot of the black, volcanic cliff, on which the city is built, flows the river in a broad and rapid but shallow stream. On this he embarks, according to the proctice of that country, for at least 4,000 years, upon a raff of inflated goat-skins covered with a floor of sinder poles, and is rapidly carried downward by the current. Soon the Tigris chaers between lofty mountains. The stream pent in by rocks rankes fariously through its chamel so as

At about 20 miles above the present city of Mosul, the monatains begin to recede from the east bank of the river, leaving the broad plain of Assyria—

"Beneath the concave of unclouded skies.

Spread like a sea."

In the midst of it, a few broken cliffs spring up like islands. Floating slowly down the now broad and majestic river, the eve of the traveler detects a new feature in the scenery; high and broad mounds, destinguishable from natural hills, sometimes by a slight regularity of form, constings by their rising with artificial abruntness from

Crossing the Tigris (which at Mosul is about the width Cressing the Tigris which at Mosai's atoot the which of the Hudson at Albany, by a rude bridge of boats, you find in front of you, at the distance of about a mile, a long mound extensing about four miles in a straight line, looking not unlike a grass-grown railroad embankment of twenty-five or thirty feet in hight. It is about thirty feet in hight, pierced here and there by roads leading toward the mountains, and by a little stream which here falls into twenty-five or thirty feet in hight. It is about thirty feet in hight, pierced here and there by roads leading toward the mountains, and by a little stream which here falls into the Tigris. In several places the mound rises into small pyramids like broken towers, and twice swells into hoge irregular masses, on the smaller of which stands the white mesque and village of Nebi Yanas, while the larger is marked all over its top by heaps of fresh earth from the excavations within, and in its side, at mid-hight, by sundry narrow holes, at which the excavators cater for their work.

BA few minutes ride will carry you to the base of the nound, and thirty feet up its turry side to one of these entrances. Leaving your horses in charge of some Arab servants, you enter the aperture, walk for some yards in single file through a narrow tunnel of indurated clay, pass the broken base of a gateway, still marked by the colossal feet of sphinus, and find yourself in a long corridor of three or lour feet in width and eight feet high. You are in the palace of Sennacherib the Great. Above your head is an arch of clay marked by the picks of workmen. The wall on one hand is nothing but the same commen earth of which the whole mound is composed; but on the other stend massive slabs of alabaster, ranged side by side and covered with continuous sculpture. Battles and sieges and examples, the entrenched camp, and the battlemented castle: the chase and the triumph are mingled in the stupendous picture with the arts of peace. Conspicuous among the scenes depicted, is that of the building and aderning of the palace itself, in which these monuments stand. Between the groups rise here and there to a colossal hight, the forms of kings, flamens and demigods, in attitudes of courtly reverence or of religious worship. At every side-door which is passed, monstrous forms of men with the heads of tigers, or of nondescript griffins, stand lowering, as if to fright away intruders.

The depressions in the pawent of inscribed bricks are filled with stagn

rampart, as it comes sweeping about to complete the great quare. On the outside of it are the beds of great mosts and cenels, which contribute at once to wealth and safety. Beyond it, as far as the sight can reach, the plain is dotted with mounds, and still further, in three directions, are the other great mounds and inclosures which mark the other three angles of the "exceeding great city "of three days journey." That is camel's journeys, about court to 2 miles.

coveries.

The Biblical account of Assyrian history may be com-

ce, seized the city and

The prophecy did not wait long for its fulfillment.

Lord's house.

But the relief, so dearly purchased, was only tempora-

those facts, which is possible in the nature of the case. The additions made to Jewish history are such as to show the independence of the Assyrian chronicle, and the variations from the Hebrew account are generally just such as would be expected in the annals of the hostile power.

In constructing from the materials presented in the Assyrian inscriptions a history of the Assyrian monarchy, it is necessary to fix upon some point corresponding with a fixed date in known history. This point is presented in the inscription on the black obelist. The readers of Mr. Layard's first work will remember the discovery of this monument in the trenches of the second, or central, Nimrid palace.

monument in the trunches of the second, or central, Nimrud palace.

It is now in the British Museum—an obelisk of black marble, seven feet high, with five little bas-reliefs in pumels on each side, representing a procession of captives approaching the king with tribute. An inscription of two hundred and ten lines covers the unsculptured space on the sides of the obelisk. The animals represented in the procession, the Bactrian two-humped camel, the elephant, the monkeys, &c., seem to exhibit the results of an Indian campagn, and in the flush of antiquarian excitement, Mr. Layard was disposed to consider it the trophy of some prineval Nimus, who first carried his conquering arms to the Indias or Ganges. Recently, however, after pursuing their researches independently and in widely-distant countries, Dr. Hincks and Col. Rawilnson, the two great English investigators of the subject, have come almost simulaneously to the same conclusion. On one of the processions of tribute-bearers they identify the name of Jehn, the son of Omri, the king of Samaria, Beth-Omri, the house of Omri, see I Kings xvi, 24.) On another part of the column, is read the name of Hazael, king of Syria, and that of "Ethbaal king of the Zidonians," the tablet of Jerebel whom Jehn slew. (See I Kings xvi, 22.) There can be no mistake in this. The names in the inscription do not vary from the Rebrew or thegraphy to the value of a single letter, except that the name Omers is changed to Krismri.

The date of this monument, then, is fixed at the former

do not vary from the Hebrew orthography to the value of a single letter, except that the name Omes is changed to Kromer.

The date of this monument, then, is fixed at the former part of the ninth century before Christ; and the fact that it commensurates, constitutes a clear and important addition to our knowledge of Hebrew history, namely, the paying of a tribute from the king of Israel to the king of Assyria, more than one hundred years before the first Assyrian invesion of Israel mentioned in the Scripture—the invasion of Pul, during the rein of Monahem.

As the obelisk records the history of thirty-one years of the reign of Directurbur, for Transbur, there is reason for placing the date of his accession as early as 900 B. C. This date, then, is the zero from which Assyrian chronology is computed.

The name of the king in these inscriptions is uniformly followed with his royal pedigree. From that upon the obelisk, it appears that the father and prodecessor of Divanubar was Assurakh, pal, or, as it is otherwise road, Assaradan-pal, (Sardanapalus,) the builder of the earlicet existing palace at Nineveh, the northwest palace at Nineveh, the northwest palace at Nineveh, the forthwest palace at ninetic forthwest of the safe and numbers of the safe of the dynasty. A curious inscription, discovered elsewhere, affords, however, the means of a closer determination of its date. The sculptures referred to are carved, like many others of the same and subsequent ages, upon the living rock, in the precipice "on the side of a narrow," rocky ravine on the right bank of a brawling monahem "torrent" issuing from the hills which bound the plain of the king, and a record of his deeds. This king is proved to be Senuncherib. First are recounted the great public works of his reign—the canals which he constructed for the capital and he pr

Now the name mentioned in this inscription as the king of Assyria, from whom the idols were captured by Merodach-Adakhe, is identical with a name in the royal pedigree of the Sardanapalus, who built the early palace at Ximrud. This serves to fix the date of the beginning of the dynasty at 418 years before the time of Samancherib, or about 1140 B. C.

Within a few months I have given so minute an account of these curious processes, to show the firm basis on which the professed discoveries in the ruins of Xineveh were founded. The records subsequent to those of the obelisk king are full of interesting illustrations of the Scriptures. After an interval of four kings, and perhaps more, whose annals have not been discovered, we come to those of the king who been discovered, we come to those of the king who rebuilt the second or central palace. He is identified through an important discovery, for which we are indebted to Dr. Hincks. In an inscription on a base-felor, representing part of a line of war-charriots, he associated the name of Menahem, king of Israel, among these of other monarchs paying tribute to the king of Assyria, in the eighth year of his reign. This Assyrian king aust consequently have been either the immediate predecessor of Pul, or Ful himself.

The naxt king whose records are found, was the builder of the palace of Khorsabad.

"He name though read with slight variations by different feterpreters, is admitted by all to be that of Sargon, the Asyria, tag mentioned by Isaals." "The rains of Khorsabad forcish as with the most detailed and ample annals of the release detailed so the state of the palace of Khorsabad forcish as with the most detailed and ample annals of the release detailed so the release of the state of the palace of the resonance of the palace of the resonance of the palace of the resonance of the palace of the release of the release of the release of the relation of the release of the relation of the rela

districts of provincial fowns dependent upon that city. Sagos, its has predecessors, was a treat warrior."

My friend and correspondent in the city opposite Ninveh, describes Col. Rawlinson as reading these charactery as easily as a Latin inscription.

It is the opinion of Col. Rawlinson that Shalanneer is found on the monuments of Khorsabad, as an epithet of Sargon,—an opinion which would seem to be supported by the incidents of his reign. It is not easy to account for the fact that there is otherwise no mention of the name of this monarch in all the monuments of Nineveh.

Beginning with Sargon, the list of kings is complete, almost, if not quite, to the fail of the empire. His successor was Sennacherib, who built the vast and gorgeous palace upon the mound called Koyunjik, and engraved on the great bulls which guarded its portal, the annals of six years of his reign.

palace upon the mount cancer and a partial the annual of six years of his reign.

These inscriptions are in the style of cool arrogance which might be expected from the author of the message delivered by his officers to Hezekiah. He calls himself "the subduer of kings, from the upper sea of the setting "sun (the Mediterranean) to the lower sea of the rising sun, "(the Fersian gulf.") The first of his reign was distinguished by a campaign against Merodach-Baladan, (the king of Babylon who sent to king Hezekiah) in which Sennacherib was spiendidly victorious. The second year

incuise. There is one particular event in this campaign which is represented to us with all the vividness of pictorial illustration. Portrayed upon the walls of an inner character of the palace, is found a full representation of the siege and capture of a city. It is needless to attempt a description of these reliefs, which include all the pomp and but of Oriental warfare. At one end of the series, in past of the fortified camp, is the full-length portrait of the kirs, seated in his chair of state, and above the head the following inscription. Senancherib, the mighty king and of

ing inscription: "Sennacherio, the mighty king - of the country of Assyria, sitting on the Throne of July before the city of Lachish-I give permission for its disable."

tegore the city of Luchish—I give permission for its staughter."

There is one more illustration of Scripture history, of a still more wonderful character.

"In a chamber or passage in the southwest corner of the story of the

of his son. Yet even with regard to facts which seem to us to corroborate

tive.

The arch of Septimus Severus, at Rome, contained.

The arch of Septimus Severus himself, het of

werk—namely, three volumes on the End of the Empire and the two Restorations up to 1815, and three volumes on his Political Life under the Restoration volumes on his Political Life under the Restoration and Louis Philippe. His son, who labored with him and under his instructions on this literary work, will centinue in his office of editor and literary executor to labor for its completion, according to the plan laid down and in the spirit communicated by his father. The third part, relating to the war in Spain, and which the Marshal had nearly finished in his lifetime, will office an extremely interesting course of reading collaboral to the just published Memoirs and Corresponder, or King Joseph, where that querulous monarch so frequently and bitterly complains of Soult and the other Generals.

PROGRES NO PRATE SHET

by hand, as the defiles known under the name of the Chice of the Caucasus cannot be passed but by strong columns. The communication is carried on by the

There were two telegraphic dispatches received at There were two telegraphic dispatches received at Yienus, both of them evidently untrue, which may, Yienus, both of them evidently untrue, which I menperbaps, find their way to America, and which I menperbaps, find their way to America, and their I mention only in order to warm you against them,—the first tion only in order to warm you against them,—the first that Cast Nicholas has abdicated, and the second that that Cast Nicholas has abdicated, and the second that that Cast Nicholas has been taken by surprise by a flying column of Kussiaus.

The Servian Government has dispatched a State parameter to Constantinophe, reassuring the Porte of the loy-

FRANCE. RECENT FRENCH LITERATURE,

Page Our Own Correspondent.
PARIS, Thursday, June 1, 1854.

The Memoirs of Celeste Mogador, to be completed in eight volumes, of which five are already on sale.

are having a wider circulation than any two works

together have enjoyed since the publication here of

Uncle Tom's Cabin. Villemessant says in his weekly review, "the event of the week is the publication of three new volumes of these Memoirs; if you wish to

"know the success of the book as a speculation. I can "tell you that the Libraire Nouvelle (a book-shop on

"the Boulevard des Italiens,) sells each week one vol-

"ume of the Memoirs of Francis Arago, a man of sci-"ence and of letters, and two hundred volumes of the

"Memoirs of Celeste Mogador"-an ex-prostitute and

high-flying lorette. And Villemessant is not guilty of

much exaggeration; more is the pity; better that he should slauder the literary tastes of the Parisians,

than that their tastes should be so corrupt. But it is true. No lecture-room in the Latin Quarter, no meeting of the Academy of Sciences, draws half the number that meet nightly at Mabille's or the Chateau

des Fleurs. At these dancing places Celeste Mogador was, some six or eight years ago, one of the topmost, flaming, flaring, high-flying celebrities. Her beauty,

boldness and vivacity won her the admiration of the crowd, and the abundant largesses of rich fools, whose

of the aristocratic Faubourg St. Germain-you know

that the Faubourg St. Germain is the Virginia of Paris-made her a present of his worthless heart, head and hand. Celeste is now a Countess. The af-

flicted family sent her and her husband out of Paris,

a sort of oblivous respectability. But Celeste has no

favorable opinion either of oblivion or respectability. Desirous of reviving the souvenir of her old fame,

she adds to it the new fame of literature. She fur-

nishes copious notes of her experience in the life of

barlotry, dissipation and ambiguous fashion, of which

she was once so brilliant an ornament, to a literary

back who licks them into presentable shape, and sends

them forth to the world under the title of adicus to the world. When the publication of the memoirs began, some weeks ago, there was a little prudery in

the public. Decent people read in secrecy, or under pretense of drawing a moral from the book, or under

pretense of being wholesomely shocked by the inti-

higher relish to their taste for virtue, as one might

one's appreciation of the pleasures of temperance. A

drunken Helet was thought to be an effective lecturer

came out upon the publication of the indecent book,

he remarked that it was the talk of the Salons, where

the female interlocutors were divided into two parties

were those who had read, and the second party were hose who intended to read. The third week he ac-

knowledged that he had read it himself. To judge by

the extensive and rapid sale of the volumes, there is not a very large third party in Paris. Small as it is, I confess to membership. I only know the book by its yellow covers, all grimmed with thumb marks, as they lie

exposed in the windows of every circulating library, and by what is said of it by oral and scriptory critics.

What sort of character the authoress is celebrated in, I have already said. In the days of her celebrity she

came into relations of one kind or another with all

wretched scandal—are high placed in the literary, or political, or social world; her allusive lubricities, and her more or less warmly-colored sketches of loose life in Paris, that make up the attractiveness of her memoirs. That a moral may be drawn from all this wretched stuff is true, as bits of silver are drawn from the lovel assumes by the wratches that risk their

the London sewers by the wretches that risk their lives in seeking for them. I was bound to mention the book, for it is the literary event of the day. The son of Marshal Soult has begun the publication

of his father's memoirs. Soult commenced the work of preparing his memoirs in 1816, while in exile at

of preparing his memoirs in 1816, while in exile at Dusseldorff. The first part written at that time, which now appears in three volumes, treats of the wars of the Revolution, in which he took an active part, having entered the royal army as a private in 1785, and gained the rank of lieutenant in a battalion of solvents are under the Linner Phina in 1791. The next

be maintained with warmth and blushes that

o a sort of respectable oblivion, or into

The Servian Government has dispatched a State particle Constantineple, reassuring the Porte of the loyalty of the Serbs, which has been sufficiently tested by their quiet behavior while the Russians were in their immediate vicinity. Prince Alexander does not doubt that the Principality will always be able to repel say aftempt of any foreign power either to rouse the Serbs against the Sulfan, or to occupy the country, and therefore the Prince wishes that the threatening attitude of Austria toward Servia should be abandoued, as it entails great expenses upon the country. Lord enerals.

Dr. Veren published the long delayed third volu Or. Veron published the long delayed third volume of his Memoirs last Saturday. He might as well have burned it. It does not sell and is not worth reading. Yet I have read it from end towned, drawn on by the hope which his capital headings, and swelling promises constantly excite, and which his common places, his non-sequitar and his twice told tales, constantly disappoint. His first volume was entertaining. It had very little of his own varied experience in it to be seen, but many of the anecdotes were amusing and some of the platitudes were admirable for their unconscious absuranty. The second was duller, just because it was the second. In it, however, he promised us a third that could not fail to be full of interest. At last he was to come to his own experience; his intimate personal relations with men of letter and with artists, in his quality of editor of the Review of Paris and manager of the Grand Opera. In the chapters on the Review of Faris you would look for personal traits, for sketches, anecdotes—for something of the manners and intellectual habits of the contributors to that periodical—and you would look in vain. The Doctor speaks of Cowin and Villemain at greater length than he does and therefore the Prince wishes that the inreasoning attitude of Austria toward Servia should be abandoned, as it entails great expenses upon the country. Lord Redeliffe in Constantineple has, by his overbearing manner, aiready brought himself into opposition with Prince Napoleon and with the Marshal St. Armaud. He will be probably recalled, though the Ministry sticks to him as long as possible.

The details of the so-called Greek insurrection, which have now been published by Government authority, are most interesting. The whole affair was therity, are most interesting. The whole affair was the property of the Armand Queen Amelia. The leaders of the of King Othe and Queen Amelia. The leaders of the fillibusters remained in correspondence with the Secretary of the King, and openly acknowledged in their letters that success is only possible if centinuary reconferencements are sent from Greece. The King threatened by England and France, still clung to his Kinsian sympathics up to the last moment, and the Queen cal—and you would look in vain. The Doctor of Cousin and Villemain at greater length than h could bardly be kept in the Palace, when the French of any other men of literary mark. Cousin and Ville-main did not write for the Review of Paris. The Doccould hardly be kept in the Palace, when the French disembarked. She intended to make an appeal to the passions and to the enthusiasm of the people, and take the lead of the army, and march into Thessaly and Epirus, leaving the kingdom to the French and English. At last she yielded, a new Ministry was forced upon the King, but the French retain the control of the State expenditure during their stay, that is to say, the Ministers are to be the tools and executing officials of the French administration. Greece may now for main did not write for the Review of Paris. The Doctor volunteers his opinions on their literary and intellectual character. The Doctor's opinions are weariseme and worthless, on nearly all subjects except dinners and hygiene, when they are simply wearisome. In one of his chapters of a former volume, where he calarges on the attractions and advantages of a life in a Paris Restaurant, the Poctor attempts wit and speaks of the various kinds of fools he has met there—"whole "fools, half fools, quarter fools"—quorum pais fui, he might well have added. Nearly half of this volume is taken up with his memoirs as Opera Manager. Nobody expected high musical criticism from Louis Veron, but the town was on the qui rice, some of mere curiosity and some of anxiety, for indiscreet revelations of hite behind the scenes. People said, the Doctor is of the French administration. Greece may now for the first time since her reestablishment, become ac-quainted with the blessings of an honest, though not very liberal, Government. Sir Charles Napier begins to disappoint his friends Sir Charles Napier begins to disappoint his friends and admirers, who seem to forget that his first and greatest task is to persuade the Swedes to an alliance with the western powers, while the French fleet at Kiel is to do the same as regards Demark—the two Scardinavian Kingdoms are first to be delivered from the Russian grasp before serious operations can take place. Still the Swedes are well aware that during winter, when the fleets withdraw, they will have to bear the brunt of the war against the Russians single-baded and therefore their, wavering, nolley has some of life behind the scenes. People said, the Doctor is not a wit, nor a philosophical observer, but he must have seen and known curious things during those years have seen and known curious things during those years of Opera management; he need only blunder it out to make his book interesting. But though he is only indifferently discreet and tolerably decent, he has made his chapter on the Opera as dull as sermons. The volume closes with the customary promise of an interesting successor, which will contain his political and personal sourcent of men and events under the monarchy of July. Put no faith in it. The opening sentence of volume third is the only one worth quoting in the hook, yet is so, no thanks to the stupidity of Dr. V., but only as a striking illustration of that hereditary quality of the Bourbons. The heading of the chapter—on the whole the best chapter of the book—is The Revolution of July: it commences thus: "When the "ordonnances of July were resolved upon, Saturday "the 24th, King Charles X went to hunt in the rehanded, and therefore their wavering policy has some excuse; but as to Denmark the Russian leanings of the Court and of the Administration have no patriotic pal-

the 24th, King Charles X went to hunt in the re-served Park of St. Cloud."

The book really best worth noticing and buying that I have seen in a long time is a new cheap edition of Rabelais' works. They are all contained in one large Rabelais' works. They are all contained in one large octave volume, printed, it is true, in unworthily small, though clear type, and given to you for only seven and a half frames. The literary part of its editing is competently done by bibliophile Jacob and others, whose valuable notes help somewhat to the understanding of these "giant jests of a giant mind." But the new and chief feature of this best edition of Rabelais is the explanatory commentary of M. Doré—a commentary made up of 104 engraved illustrations, so alive with the beisterous, roystering, reliicking humor, the bold and the wild satire, the exuberant animal spirits, the hearty, unrestrained fun, the unbounded extra againand the wild satire, the exuberant animal spirits, the hearty, unrestrained fun, the unbounded extra agauzas, the guzzling and gorging of Kabelais creations—so marked in every line with the Rabelaisian spirit, that if we had not dates to help our judgment, one might suppose the book to have been suggested by the engravings instead of the engravings being suggested by the book. Bearing in mind, as of course you will, the different nature of the literary works, I can best convey to you an idea of the extraordinary merit of these illustrations by assuring you that they are to the Lives of Pantagruel and Gargantna what Ketszch's outlines are to Faust. Nor is their excellence limited to an illustration, better than any within explanations, of Rabelaisian humor. While Rabelais own genius seems to have guided the artist's pencil in delineating the features of his personages, the miss on scene, if I may so speak, shows M. Dore to be a scrupulously careful and appreciating student of the costume, and, above all, of the urban architecture of the Middle Ages.

Ancien Theatre Francois (3 vols. Itimo, price of vanity was immensely tickled by the reflex glory that shope around their title of accepted lovers. At last, one more foolish than the rest, a sciou. or rather a sapling of a noble house, one of the real old families

Ancien Theatre Francois (3 vols. 16mo., price of each 5 francs.) This is the title of a collection of fifty each o frames.) This is the title of a collection of fifty Farces, sottics (fooleries?) Burlesque Sermons, Moralities, &c., the beginning of the French drama, reprinted from an extremely valuable and rare collection preserved in the British Museum. Apart from their literary merican bid. its, which are not to be vaunted, and from their value as specimens of old French, they have another and more serious interest as a contribution to the documentary history of Freuch national character, of which the acted drama has been and is to so great a degree both the educator and exponent. Succeeding volumes, un-der the same general title that heads this paragraph, re to centain the most remarkable dramatic produ-

tions of French authors down to the time of Corneille. tions of French authors down to the time of Corneille.

Coming to the moderns again, I notice in the book shops two separate translations of Capt. Mayne Reid's Scalp Hunters. One of them was first published in the leuilleton of La Presse. They both seil well. Next to romances whose scene is laid in their beloved Paris, none better suit the French than those whose scene is laid in seeme antipodes of Paris. The Parisians love before all things to talk of themselves and read of themselves. That comes of their vanity, which is not a quality peculiar to them, as Dr. Veron might say in his protound way. They love next best to hear his profound way. They leve next best to hear something about people utterly unlike themselves; the less civilized, according to the Paris standard, the mate view of a bad life, and so, by contrast, getting a haunt bar-rooms and get drunk for the sake of raising nore interesting. That comes of their curiosity, and of their vanity too, which is always flattered by the They are not remarkably well infor comparison. They are not remarkably well informed about America, either scalp-hunting or eastern parts of on temperance by the Spartans. The Parisians are One of the most amusing books, for an At anything but Spartans. The first week, Villemessant it. One of the most amusing books, for a American that has appeared in print, is a little treatise on American wemen by M. Belleganique. M. Belleganique lived in New-York in a cheap French boarding-house for some months; since his return to Paris he sets himwith indignantly virtuous criticism. The second week self up for a profound observer and safe generalizer on American matters, men and women, and politics. He those who maintained with warmth and blushes that it was unfit for any decent woman's perusal, and those who plead with timidity and blushes that after all it might be perused without danger when one's principles were well confirmed. The first party, he said, means no harm, is not wanting in espeut, and, as I said, for an American reader, writes amusingly. Just now—that is, since the issue of yesterday's evening journais—the Parisians are smiling over the evolutions of the Fairy Light Guard, as not performed the other day

Historie de l'Imprimerie, (History of Printing. 2 vols. 18mo. Each four francs.) This work is compiled by Paul Dupont, owner and director, as his father was before him, of one of the largest printing establishments in Paris. It is, as the author modestly says, rather a collection of materials for a history than itself a history of the greatest art of civilization. It is full curious matter about printers, authors, publishers, book sales, etc., etc. Twenty pages of the second vol-ame are taken up with the Biography of all that has hitherto been written in all times and countries, on the came into relations of one kind or another with all sorts of improper persons, male as well as female. It is her indiscreet disclosures regarding the former, many of whom—as for instance the drunken Academician Alfred Musset, to whom she devotes fifteen pages of wretched scandal—are high placed in the literary, or wellties, or social world; her allusive lubricities and art of printing.

Enfances Celebres, (Celebrated Childhoods,) is a good book for children and for their elders, written by Louise Colet, the poetess. The childhoods which became afterward celebrated manhoods are those of Duguesclin, Pico de la Mirandola, Agrippa d'Aubigne, Tu-reune, Pascal, and Jean Bart, all worth reading about and made very readable by the authoress of this little

Annuaire Historique Universal, the political history of Annualte Historique Conserse, the pointest history of 1852, is a stout octave, worth ten times its price (15 francs) to every one who has not the memory of a newspaper editor, or full files of newspapers and time to consult them. This is the thirty-nith volume of this valuable annual.

this valuable annual.

A work by Dr. Joset on Funerals and Doubtful Deaths, has drawn considerable attention here to the subjects of which it treats, both from medical men and the general public. Dr. Joset has read largely and compiled what may pass for a book of historical authority on the funeral customs of different nations. The result of his long and very careful study on the other hyporh of his subject uncertain. nations. The result of his subject, uncertain, apparent death, is expressed in this proposition: No test is certain but decomposition, and therefore burial should be delayed at least till thirty-six hours after apparent

1785, and gained the rank of lieutenant in a battalion of volunteers on the Upper Rhine in 1791. The next three volumes he purposed to fill with the wars of the Empire in Germany and Poland up to the Peace of Tilsitt; but, following the order of personal interest rather than chronology, he passed to the third series of three volumes, in which he treats of the war in Spain. He was engaged upon this part of his memoirs when interrupted by the revolution of 1830, which led to his return to active political life, in whose cares he was busied, to the exclusion of literature, until 1841. From that time up to the date of his death, in the antenna of 1851, he was occupied in completing this and Ex-President Van Buren is now in Paris-and as much of a magician as ever. He has found the of life, and earties his seventy odd winters as though they were but fifty odd summers. Mr. Cass, occasional Charge d'Affaires at Rome, was married here yesterday to Miss Ludium of your City. C. R. B. tumn of 1851, he was occupied in completing this and arranging the materials for the other two parts of the

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Monday, May 29, 1854.

The diplomatic tree has not yet put forth all its leaves, and the last few days have been richer in events of a negotiative, than in those of a purely military character. We have had the text of the alliance be tween France, England and Turkey, as well as of that between Austria and Prussia. Perhaps more important than either of the above in the present crisis is the last protocol of the Vienna Conference, the text of which is not yet fully known to the public. As I intimated in one of my preceding letters, the Prusso-Austrian Alliance has been laid before the Bund. Not a little trouble is expected from Bavaria and Saxony. The former will do all it can to sustain the sinking fortunes of King Otho, and Russian influence is notoriously strong in the latter. The other smaller States will accede readily to the stipulations of the alliance. Austria has acquired greater influence than

ever in the councils of Germany.

The Prince of Servia has protested against the expected occupation of his territory by the Austrian troops. He declares that no operations are meditated against the Turks, and as the maintenance of so large an army is incompatible with the limited resources of the Principality he prays that the Austrian troops may be withdrawn from the frontier in order that his own forces may be disbanded. Such a course of reasoning will have effect with the Porte, which will be glad to see Servia disarmed, and will, therewill be glad to see Servia disarmed, and will, therefore, doubtless request the Emperor of Austria to withdraw his forces further behind the Lore. Such a movement is not improbable, as the danger of an outbreak in Servia and Mentenegre is becoming less every day. Nothing but a great Russian victory along the Danube can tan into a blaze the expiring embers of the Greek insurrection. The maritime powers have really placed the little kingdom of Greece hors de combat. Whatever may be the secret wishes of the people, they will not be able to raise a finger in defense of their co-religionists in Epirus and Thessaly. The whole coast is watched by English and French steamers, so that neither men nor munitions can be conveyed to the insurgents by sea.

meither men nor munitions can be conveyed to the insurprents by sea.

Many well informed persons consider the insurprecion completely quelled, but the guerilla warfare, for which those mountainous districts are so well fitted, will doubtless be carried on for some time to come. On the 11th inst, the English and French Embassadors at Athens sent in an ultimatum to the Greek Ministers, an answer to which was required in five days. The above Embassadors teok the ground that the Government of King Othe had notoriously accorded, if not instigated, the revolt in the Turkish provinces, and made bold to say that "la France et l'Angleiarre out bien less "megens de faire respecter leurs devisions." The Government was demanded to maintain a strict neutrality, to recall all the Greek subjects who have taken part in the insurrection, as well as to disband the troops along the Turkish frontier.

The Government is required, moreover, to communicate the contents of the protocol of the Vienna Co

nicate the contents of the protocol of the Vienna Con-icience of the 9th inst. to the Greek public. The Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs desired a longer time for the decision of the Government. The answer of the English and French Embassadors was lacouic. A few minutes afterward a note was communicated to the Greek Minister, to the effect that the English and French squadrons had received orders to capture all Greek ships-of-war found of the open sea and convey them into Malta. A correspondent states that the King remains obstinate, and will sooner lose his place than become the puppet of the English and French.

The latest mail from Constantinople brings no important news. While Omer Pasha is hard pressed along ant news. While Omer Pasha is hard pressed along the Danube, precious time as well as millions of pias-ters are being squandered upon fetes, entertainments and reviews along the Bosphorus. Prince Napoleon

has gone to Shunda. Up to the latest date the Russians had made little or no impression upon the fortress of Silistria. The works have been stormed once if not oftener, but the works have been stormed once it hos oftener, but the Russians were driven back with great loss, even after they had possessed themselves of one of the outposts. The place is now completely invested, that is if we can believe Russian accounts. Rustchuk has also been ben harded, but without success. A letter in the Satellit says that a bloody battle was fought on the 16th, they began from Silistia, which ended in a total dethree leagues from Silistria, which ended in a total de-feat of the Russians. According to the same 18,000 Turks were supported by 4,500 French troops. Prob-

Turks were supported by 4,500 French troops. Probably no such engage ment has taken place.

In ust allude once more to a subject which begins to assume a rather riciculous character; I mean that of "Americans in Hungary." The Rev. James Cook Richmend has, until lately, remained in Widdin since the time he was ousted from the Austrian territory. He is now at Belgrade in Servia. Not wishing to encounter the Klephis, fleas and Bashi-Bozouks on the overland route to Constantinople, or perhaps desirous of revisiting the theater of his adventures in Hungary, he lately requested permission to return to England through Austria and Northern Germany. After the events of last winter the Police, of course, did not events of last winter the Police, of course, did not listen to his request. I believe, however, they will al-lew him to leave the country from Trieste, but to reach that port from Belgrade, performed up the Save and through Croatia. Pass through Pesth and Vienna he cannot. There are hun-dreds of American travelers in Austria this season, and these who wish to visit Hungary find it extremely diffi-cult to get their passports viséd. Ministers of the Gespei receive a peremptory "no." This state of things is not without a shade of the ridiculous. The things is not without a shade of the ridiculous. The gentleman of the white cravat who may wish to visit Hungar, from Vieuna, is ushered by his rate de place into the presence of the Chief of the Police, an important personage among the Austrians. The Police regulations are more or less absurd, but by conforming strictly to the same and treating the authorities with the orders of the place of the place. politeness, the ordinary traveler generally obtains what he desires. Several questions are put to our clerical friend as to his age, place of birth, Christian name and birth-place of his tather, and others of the same nature, which are required to be answered orally or in writing. The question as to his profession is at last asked, and our astonished countryman has the sa-tisfaction of learning that "American Clergymen are "no,longer tolerated in Hungary."

LOSS OF AN OFFICER.

A correspondent of The London Times, of May 19, says:

"I have to record a sad event. A tremendous storm—lightning, thuncer, and torrents of rain—broke over the camp last right. Two efficers of the 3nd, Lieut. W. L. Maenish and Eneign R. Crowe, set out from the barracks, about 9 o clock, to go to the encampment of their regiments. The distance is about a third of a mile, gand just outside the barrack wall there is a small gully or inconsiderable ravine, of some few yards in depth, at the bottom of which there is usually a few inches of water, so narrow that a child might step across. The rain, which descended in sheets—one might say, in columns—of water, had, however, in the space of a few mothents, filled this gully, and turned it into a swift watercourse, which rushed into the sca at the distance of a few hundred yards from the path to the camp. The night was pitch dark, and there was no friendly flash of lightning to reval the dargers of the route to the officers. As they were groping along as well as they could, they suddenly plunged into the mondy current far beyond their depth. Mr. Croven nanaged to get out and scramble up the bank, but his calls to his companion were manswered. As soon as the news reached the camp, the men turned out and coarded all along the stream for Mr. Macnish, but he was newhere to be found. The search still continues, but up to the town of which I write although the gully has been A correspondent of The London Times, of May 19, says: seerched all along the stream for Mr. Machish, but he was newhere to be found. The search still continues, but up to the time at which I write, although the gully has been examined inch by unch and the waters have subsided, there is no trace of the body, and there only remains the machinchoty suggestion that it has been carried away into the sen. The occurrence has, it may well be imagined, cast a great gloom over the regiment, where Mr. Macaish was deservedly a favorite, and the whole of the encamp-ment partakes of the feeling. A pitcous termination, in deed, to a cereer which promised honor and glory—to be drowned in a ditch!" drowned in a ditch According to a letter from Constantinople, in a Mar-

The irregular troops were stated to consist of 13,745 infantry, not well disciplined, but robust and intrepid, and excellent for harrassing the enemy. The irregular cavalry consists of 14,355 men, who are generally well mounted, and can be usefully opposed to the Cossacks. The total of irregulars is consequently 28,406, and those, added to he regulars, make a grand total of 132,300 men.

us that Pernambuco is quite clear from sickness. Politically everything is quiet.

There is every prospect of a large sugar crop the cou scason. Flour, \$23 P bbl.

eilles journal, Omer Pacha has officially communicated of Marshal St. Arnaud, and General Lord Raglan, the fol-wing statement of his regular forces. 28.200 and 29.200 articles of infanty, each 700 strong. 29.200 articles of chass are 4.000 men (the latter excellent tops; 224 pieces and 4.000 men 2 battalions of engineers, each 600 strong.....

herd, from the above port May 13, arrived to-day, informs

sefety. Beyond it, as har as the further, in three diplem is dotted with mounds, and still further, in three diplem is dotted with mounds. And still further, in three diplem is dotted with mark the other three angles of the "exceeding great city "of three days' journey." That is camel's journeys, about courst to 70 miles.

It is now ten years since the simultaneous enterprise of Mr. It is now ten years since the simultaneous enterprise of Mr. Be in the since of the mounts of Nimrad, Kay-botta and Mr. Layard probed the mounts of Nimrad, Kay-botta and Mr. Layard probed the mounts of their explorations were published. They demonstrated the former existence of a great, prond and warlike people on the banks of the digital contributions of the customs, its arts, its religion, its character. In the most vivid manner, and presented to the scholar volumes of historical records, written in an unknown tongue and an undeciphered character. But the actual contributions made to history, in these first-published researches, were comparatively inconsiderable. In the six years which have since passed, the excavations have been continued. The suite of palaces at Nimrad, the earliest as well as the latest seat of the Kings of Nimrad, the earliest as well as the latest seat of the Kings of Nimrad, the earliest as well as the latest seat of the Kings of Nimrad, explain the City of Mosai, the mountment of the palmiest ern of the Assyrian Empire, have been almost entirely exent of the Assyrian Empire, have been almost entirely exhumed. The details of wars, sieges and battles, and the representation of the peacetial arts, in still greater minuteness, have been found upon the sculptured slabs. Numerous articles of ornament and use, from the pick-ax and kitchen ulensil, to the throne and ivory scepter of the king himself have been disintered from the pick-ax and kitchen ulensil, to the throne and ivory scepter of the king himself have been disintered from the nearth which covers the ruins. A national library of inscribed tiles has been

assures him of safety.

To this rule, illustrated in the history of so many sei-To this rule, illustrated in the history of so many seiences, and of so many polemical discussions, the recent
extraordinary discoveries in the history and antiquities of
the Assyrian empire form an exception. Achieved as they
have been by men under no special obligation of consistency to the Christian, and prosecuting their parallel labors
in circumstances such as to make collusion or mistake an
impossibility, the relation of these discoveries to the Xth
Reveistion has been constantly and increasingly one of
corroboration and illustration. The boldest skepticism
has not for one moment dared to claim them upon its side;
nor has the most timorous religious faith been terrified
into impugning their authenticity. It is perhaps this very
thing which will account in part for the fact that these confirmations of the Holy Scriptures—the most wonderful and
complete confirmations ever received by a historical
document—have received so much less than their due attention from the popular Christian mind. I am confident,

calighs.

At about 50 miles above the present city of Mosul, the monutains begin to recede from the east bank of the river,

natural hills, sometimes by a signif regularity of loral, sometimes by their rising with artificial abruptness from the level of the plain, and sometimes by lines of grassy rampart extending about them, and inclosing a wide area of geometrical figure.

These mounds have long been objects of wonder and cariosity. Not only has the wild Arab lingered beside them to tether his horse to his spear, and recount strange legends of Nimrod and his idols, but travelers from distant and Christian lands have visited them, and returned home tooks contonally diverse reports of them. Some enthusi-

and Christian lands have visited them, and returned home to give curiously diverse reports of them. Some enthusiastic spirits were actually disposed to think that somewhere in this plain might have existed the ancient, and wonderful, and "exceeding great," city of Nineveh. One sagacious man discovered them to be "the remains of a "Reman camp of the time of Hadrian;" while some, less credulous, turned up their noses at the whole affair, declared that the mounds were nothing but peculiar natural hills, and that the whole story about Nineveh was a mythody worthy of the credence of such simple people as acly worthy of the credence of such simple people as a pt the Books of Moses and the Four Gospels.

cept the Books of Moses and the Four Gospeis.

All this is now changed. The site of the greatest of the cities of the East is identified. The positions of palaces, temples and mauscleums, the courses of moats, ramparts, and canals, instead of perplexing the traveler as a singular conformation of land, offer ground for plausible conjecture as to the pian of the city and the long avenues of sculptured walls within give gloquent testimony to the truth of the sacred records, and even of the doubtful and disputed fragments which profane history had preserved concerning the splendor of the Assyrian empire.

As it has been my good fortune to be one of the only party of American travelers that has succeeded in reaching the ruins of Ninevech since they were discovered, it will not be amiss if I still detain you a few moments from the particular subject of the evening to describe the present appearance of the mounds to the eye of a superficial visitor.

Lord's house.

But the relief, so dearly purchased, was only temporary at the most. Whether Sennacherib withdrew his army at all in consequence of the submission and tribute of Hezekish, does not appear. Immediately afterward in the order of the marrative 12 Kings xviii, xiz) the Assyrian king is again at Lachish, and sends insolent messages to Hezekish by the officers of his army. These officers returning from their errand find their king engaged in the seige of Librah, from which he rises only when visited by the angel of the Lord, who "smote in the camp of the Assyrians" an hundred feurscore and five thousand.

"So Sennacherib departed and went and returned, and dwelt at Nineveh." Here he died by the hand of his own sons, and was succeeded by Esarhaddon. In connection with these events it is noticeable that Hezekiah, on his recovery from sickness, receives a friendly message from Merodach-Baladon, king of Babylon.

About the year 676, Manasseh, king of Judah, was seized by the king of Assyria, but afterward released. (2 Chron. xxxiiii, 11-13.) After this, all notice of the empire disappears, and we hear, instead, of the conquests of Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon. We have then, no history of the fail of Nineveh, but if prophecy had been true, its was a violent and terrible destruction, worthy of the proud and cruel career of "the bloody city."

To what extent do the discoveries of the Assyrian monuments correspond with the facts of Scripture history? Just so far, we answer, as to give the strongest confirmation of "His exceedingly curious and interesting work is estitled: "The "Palaces of Ninevoh and Persepolis Restored."

1 The most interesting and intelligible account which we have seen of these investigations, is given in Mr. Fergussur's work, p. 13.

It is improbable that the curious monaments of primeval art discovered by Mr. Layand at Athen, on the Khahar, are release of the "Kurgdom of Messay, sania," ever which Chashan Richethalm

This is as striking a discovery as if a travel-thousands of years hence, searching among the London, were to find the original Magna Charts. The only remaining incident in the scriptural Sennacherib is his tragical death by the hands of children. It would not be reasonable to expect mention of this crime, either in his own annals of this son. Yet even with regard to this there

I propose to give, in a plain and unadorned manner, a view of the chief points in which the Scriptural narrative is illustrated, confirmed and supplemented, by these discoveries.

coveries.

The Biblical account of Assyrian history may be compressed within a short space. After the fact of the foundation of Nineveh by Ninrod has been stated, (Gen. x, 11, marg. s., 1 and an allusion to the power of the nation in the prophecy of Balsam, (Numb. xxiv, 22.) it wholly disappears from view—unless the invision of Judea by Chushan-Risharham, "King of Mesopotamia," in the time of the Jadges, (Jud. iii, s.) may be considered as coming from the barks of the Tigris.!

In the early part of the eighth century before Christ, just after the reign of Jeroboam II, at a time when the two petty kingdoms of Judea and Israel are veaced with internal anarchy, mutual wars, and with the aggressions of the Syrian kings of Damascus, Nineveh is again introduced in the strange book of Jonah, a Galillean prophet: "it is an exceeding great city, of three days journey," whose "wickedness had come up before the Lord," but whose threatened punishment is delayed in consequence of the penitence of the people. A few years later, (about 770 B. C.) the Assyrians actually appear against the land of Israel, under Ful their king. (2 Kings xv, 19.) Menahem, the king of Israel, buys a transient peace at the price of a thoursand falents of silver. Twelve years after this, (756 B. C.,) while the Israelites under the warlike reign of Pekah, were conspiring with the Syrians to oppress Judah. "esme Tiglath Pieser, King of Assyria," and conquered all the northeru part of the kingdom of Israel—"Keitesh "and Hazor, and Gileal, and Galilee, all the land of "Naphtall—and carried them captive to Assyria." (2 Kings xv, 29.)

ings xv., 29.) Notwidstanding this reverse, the combined armies of Notwithstanding this reverse, the combined armies of Israel and Syria continued to molest the little State of Judsh, and to threaten the capital itself. The heart of King Ahaz "was moved, and the heart of his people, as "the trees of the wood, are moved by the wind." Although Israin pronounced some of his sublimest prophecies in promise of the deliverance of Judah from these enunies, and although signs and tokens were multiplied to point out the time when the abhorred land should be forsaken of both her kings, and when "the riches of Dammesus and the spoil of Samaria should be taken away before the King of Assyria," still the faithless Ahaz was terrified into sending an humble embassy to Taglath Pileser, begging his protection. The alliance had the usual result of such unequal confederacies. The Assyrian accepted the silver and the gold sent him from the treasures of the temple and the palace, seized the city and the spoil

cepted the silver and the gold sent him from the treasures of the temple and the palace, seized the city and the spoil of Damascus; but as for Ahaz, he "came unto him, and "distrersed him, but strengthened him not." (2 Kings xvi, 7-8. 2 Chron. xxviii, 16-21.)

In these discouraging circumstances, the dishonored reign of Ahaz ended, IB. C. 720.) and he was gathered to his fathers, to be replaced by his son Hezekiah. Even at this time, when the huge empire of Assyria was beginning to east portentous shadows over the sacred kingdom, when the powerful momarchy of Syria had been absorbed isto its mass, and when the neighbor state of Samaria seemed to be on the point of extermination—even now the prophets rose into a lottier strain of hope. The violent and utter ruin of "the bloody city" was denounced in terms of matchless sublimity by Nahum and Zephanah, while the "evangelic" prophet saw in the promised deliverance from the hand of the Assyrian the type and the assurance of a greater redemption from a worse enemy.

The aggressions from the Assyrians continue. A new king, Narson, is mentioned as sending his Tarkm or general to Ashdod, (is. xx, 1.) About the same time (B. C. 725) another king, Shalmaneser, "found conspiracy in "Hoshea, king of Israel; in that he had formed a treaty with So, king of Egypt, and refused to pay his annual tribute to the king of Assyria. Shalmaneser seized and imprisoned him. No peace remained for the poor state of Israel. The prophet Hosea companes her to a frightened dove, flying back and forth to escape the net. "They "call to Egypt, they go to Assyria. He threatens them with a new invasion from the monarch whose cruelty had been accompaned." "All thy fortresses shall king of Habylen who sent to king Hezekiah) in which Sennacherib was spiendidly victorious. The second year was occupied with a similar expedition toward the North, of which null details are given.

In the third year of Sennacherib was undertaken the memorable expedition, of which we have an access in the books of Kings, Chronicles, and Isaiah. Aftergiving the route and achievements of the army in Northeri Stria, the inscription, unfortunately much injured and descet, tells of the war in Judea.

On the river Lycus, engraved on the rock, are iracriptions commemorating the deeds of the Exyptian momenta. After these came the Assyrians, and prepared a smooth surface on the rock, side by side with the Egyptian momans, on which they sculptured their deeds also. In due succession the Greeks, Romans, and Saracens came, and diskewise. dove, tying back and forth to escape the net. "Iney dove, tying back and forth to escape the net. "Iney "call to Egypt, they go to Assyria." He threatens them with a new invasion from the monarch whose cruelty had a tready grown into a proverb. "All thy fortresses shall "be spoiled as Shalman spoiled Beth-arbel in the day of "battle: the mother was dashed in pieces upon her chil-

The prophecy did not wait long for its fulfillment. "It "came to pass in the fourth year of King Hezekish, which "was the seventh year of Hoshea, king of Israel, (B. C. "7.3) that Shalmaneser, king of Assyria, came up against "Samaria, and besieged it, and at the end of three years "they took it. "And the king of Assyris did carry "away Israel unto Assyria, and put them in Halah and in "Habor, by the river of Gozan, and in the cities of the "Medes." (2 Mangs xviii, 3-11.)

This was the end of the Kingdom of Israel. The vacant territory was settled with a mongrel population gathered from various Assyrian provinces; and the boundary-line of Judea became the frontier of the Assyrian Empire. The narrative of the Old Testament is now clear and un-nivelyed. Sennacherib with his army invaded Judea, (B. 1.713.) and seized all the fortified towns except Jerusa-om. Hezekish sent to him at his camp at Lachish, of lem. Hezekish sent to him at his camp at Lachish, of-fering tribute, and was relieved from the invasion by pay-ing three hundred talents of silver and thirty of gold; to do which he was forced to take the silver and gold of the